THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 21. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE *SIR GEORGE POLLOCK*, Captain WITHERS, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 20th December, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known regular trader, the A. 1. Ship *JOHN DUGDALE*, J. KILLICK, Commander, has a good portion of her Cargo ready, and will have dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 20th December, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.

William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.

Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.

Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghae, 1st November, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B., M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA BRANCH
OF
THE ORIENTAL BANK.

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives MONEY in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.
Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.
The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.
Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK POST BILLS at Three Days' sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

CANTON SUB-BRANCH.

ARCHD. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

SHANGHAE SUB-BRANCH.

EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will not be answerable for any debt or debts which the Crew of the Ship *John Bright*, may contract here.

JAMES WATT,
Commander.

Shanghae, 13th December, 1850.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE,
GENERAL AGENT, AUCTIONEER, AND ACCOUNTANT,
SHANGHAE.

19th October, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
EX *JOHN BRIGHT.*

NEWCASTLE COAL. Apply to
HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghae, 13th December, 1850.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844;
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Fine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored:
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ¾, 1, 1¼, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY the undersigned—
Superior CHEDDER & BERKLEY CHEESE, quite new.
SMYRNA FIGS.
PERSIAN CARPETS or RUGS.
3 very superior FOWLING PIECES, by WILLIAMS & POWELL.
ALSO,
Patent SHOT BELTS,
POWDER FLASKS.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
And 1 pair BOAT'S DAVIDTS, &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th December, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
Fine BEEF, and MUTTON.
HAMS,
Salted OX and SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Preserved POTATOES.
Split PEAS.
Fresh SALMON, in 4lb. Tins.
Salt BEEF and PORK, in Cask and Tierce of superior quality.
Fine AMERICAN & PORT PHILLIP FLOUR, quite new.
Superior BUTTER, in 16lb. Kegs.
Sir WM. BURNETT'S Patent DISINFECTING FLUID.
One large MEDICINE CHEST, complete.
An assortment of STATIONERY, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, November 21st, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, } Superior Wines.
SHERRY, }
PORT, }
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N.B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
ABBOTT'S PALE ALE, in Hogsheads.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 27th November, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 19th DECEMBER, 1850.

THE past seven days have been rather unseasonable—the first half being wet, and the latter half unsettled. The average temperature of the week ranges 3.8 above that of the corresponding week last year. The surrounding country looks peculiarly bleak; and its unvaried flatness is perhaps never more apparent than at this season, when the trimming of the hedges and the cutting down of the reeds from the tombs and banks of the canals, removes any appearance of undulations that it may have presented before.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

DECEMBER.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
13	F.	30.36	30.19	54.5	51.	N.N.E. to N.E.	W.	0.03	0.01
14	S.	30.31	30.30	51.5	48.5	N.W.	N.W.	0.07	0.29
15	*S.*	30.49	30.57	43.	39.5	N.W.	N.N.W.	0.23	0.06
16	M.	30.54	30.55	42.5	40.	N.N.E. to N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
17	Tu.	30.40	30.53	47.5	38.5	N.E.	W. to W.N.W.	0.00	0.00
18	W.	30.52	30.51	47.	40.	N.W. to N.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
19	Th.	30.50	30.46	45.5	47.	N.E.	W. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 19th December, 1850.							Total	0.33	0.36

SHANGHAE MARKET REPORT.

December 20th, 1850.

Imports.

American Brown Drills.—Drs. 2.10 per piece About 10,000 pieces of Drills have been sold. The demand is at present small. Stock in first hands is moderate, and none are held here by Chinese.

American Grey Sheetings.—Drs. 2.35 per piece. Sales of Sheetings are 5,000 pieces nearly with a fair demand.

Grey Shirtings.—For the first fortnight since our report of the 15th ultimo the market was very active, but latterly there has been less inquiry, and prices are much the same now as last month. The deliveries reach 100,000 pieces, while only 32,000 have been received by the *Cathaya* and *John Dugdale.* We quote—

6½ to 6 catties Drs. 1.90 *a* 2.15
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.25
6½ to 7 catties Drs. 2.28 *a* 2.32
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.50 *a* 2.80

White Shirtings.—The better qualities are in good request at a shade better prices, but low reeds are not readily saleable even at a slight concession. The deliveries are 35,000 and the import 45,000. To days quotations are—

54 reed and under Drs. 2.05 *a* 2.28
60 reed „ Drs. 2.40 *a* 2.55
66 reed „ Drs. 2.62 *a* 2.75
72 reed „ Drs. 2.80 *a* 2.90

The Stocks of Grey and White together are now reduced to 270,000 pieces, but the *Confucius* and *Viscount Sandon* have just arrived with 70,000.

Imports from 1st Jany. 1850 to date 340,127 pcs.
„ 1849 323,625 „

The following is the estimated supply from 1st Jany. to 18th Dec., 1850, including the estimated stock from the same date:—

1850,—White Shirtings, 481,856 pieces.
1849,— do. do. 394,121 „
1850,—Grey Shirtings, 864,854 „
1849,— do. do. 965,487 „

Woollens.—Market rather more buoyant. Sales are estimated in all about 3,600 pieces, at from 75 *a* 95 cents per yard for Spanish Stripes, up to Drs. 1.10, for Habit Cloths and Drs. 2 *a* 2.10, for Mediums.

Imports to 18th December,
1850, ... 19,188 pieces.
1849, ... 29,075 „
Supply to 18th December,
1850, ... 29,400 pieces.
1849, ... 34,400 „

Long Ells.—Sales about 2,500 to 3,000 pieces Scarlets may be quoted a Drs. 7 *a* 7.30. H. & H.

Rice.—Arracan, Drs. 1.40; Bengal, Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.85; Formosa, Drs. 1.50 per pecul, nominal.

Sugar.—Canton, Drs. 2.95; Tai Wan, Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.70, fair supply.

Black Pepper.—Drs. 8 *a* 8.50 per pecul.

White Pepper.—Drs. 10 *a* 11.50 do.

Rattans.—Drs. 3 *a* 3.90 do.

Sea Weed.—Drs. 3.70 *a* 4.80 do.

Mangrove Bark.—Drs. 95 *a* 1.10 do.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3 *a* 3.70 do.

Sandal Wood.— { 1st quality Drs. 11 do. / 2d „ 6 do. / 3d „ 4 do. }

Red Wood.—Drs. 2 *a* 2.60 do.

Ebony.—Drs. 3.30 *a* 4.50 do.

Exports.

Tea.—The buoyancy apparent in this market at the date of our last mail's dispatch, has been well supported by English Shippers during the past month, notwithstanding the excessive rate of Exchange. The scarcity of tonnage available for immediate Shipment being the chief impediment to larger transactions.

Settlements for the month may be noted at 30 to 40 chops Congou and Souchong, with the exception of one or two, all of inferior grade from 13 Taels downwards, and for the season about 380 full chops or 230,000 chests. Of Green, settlements for the month are about 12 a 15,000 chests and half chests, and for the season 130,000 packages, (rated as chests and half chests.)

In Stock are about 40 chops Congou and Souchong, and from 6 a 8,000 packages Green.

Prices of Black Teas have formed rather in favour of the buyer, say Ordinary Sound Congou, taels 11.5 *a* 12.5. Good Ordinary to Best Mid., taels 13.5, higher qualities none on market.

In fancy Black beyond a few chops Pekoe held for 16 *a* 22 taels, nothing can be noticed.

Green Teas have been taken chiefly for price, low qualities showing a slight advance on previous rates, current quotations say:—

	Tai Ping and inferior Shew Ming Yew Ning, &c.	*Good to fine Shew Ming Yew Ning &c.*
Gunpowder,	taels 19 *a* 24 on board	taels 24 *a* 30
Imperial,	„ 19 *a* 24 „	„ 24 *a* 30
Young Hyson,	„ 15 *a* 17 „	„ 18 *a* 27
Hyson	„ 18 *a* 22 „	„ 22 *a* 30
Twankay	„ 12 *a* 14 „	„ 14 *a* 18
Hyson Skins	„ 10 *a* 11 „	„ 11 *a* 15

Our Export returns show an excess unprecedented on Shipments to the United States, particularly of Black Teas, whilst a feature well worthy of note as tending to favor Shanghae as a Port of Shipment, is the ready response which has met an increased demand for home markets throughout the Season, and at so trifling an advance on opening rates.

Silk.—But little has been done in Silk. Since the last Market Report (November 15th), only about 500 bales have been taken at very full rates; quality considered.

The *Sold Stock* is about 1,000 bales and *Unsold* nearly a like quantity. A few lots have been recently resold for native use, and returned to Hoo-chow where Stocks are very low, especially of Tastlee.

The Shipments hence to all parts at date are 12,270 bales, and may be put at 12,600 bales for the six months ending 31st instant against in—

1846.....12,100 bales.
1847.....14,400 „
1848.....8,400 „
1849.....8,300 „

The total Shipments hence to Great Britain—for Season ending 30th June next—are now put at 16,000 bales.

Opium Report.

Malwa.—Since the departure of the *Audax* on the 14th ultimo, with nominal quotations of Drs. 630 *a* 640 our market has been steadily declining. The arrival of the *Lady Mary Wood* on the 24th *Island Queen* on the 1st and *Mazeppa* on the 2nd, with considerable supplies further assisted a downward tendency; but the principal feature during the past month and one which chiefly contributed to the continued fall in prices, was the large amount of money orders in circulation which, originally taken in barter and bought by the Brokers of the Tea and Silk men at an allowance of from Drs. 10 *a* 20 a chest, thus rendered sales for cash extremely difficult, and caused a nominal quotation of Drs. 10 *a* 20 a chest over the true cash rate of the day. The deliveries during the month have been principally of Indore or slightly Inferior kind and are estimated of all kinds at 1,000 chests. To-days quotation for cash cannot be called better than Drs. 580 *a* 585 for first quality. Stock 1,900 chests.

Patna.—For some days immediately succeeding the departure of the *Audax* the deliveries were considerable at the quotation of Drs. 478 *a* 480. The small supplies brought by this and the succeeding arrivals caused holders to be firmer, and on the 11th instant, Drs. 500 was quoted. It has since receded however, and is now at Drs. 490 *a* 495. Deliveries estimated at 500 chests. Stock 100 chests.

Exchange.—On London 6 months sight under credits 5*s.* 1*d.* *a* 5*s.* 1½*d.* per dollar.

Do. with documents 5*s.* 2*d.* *a* 5*s.* 3*d.*

East India Company's bills accepted 234 *a* 236 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bills on India at 10 days sight 235 *a* 236 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bank Post bills 4*s.* 11½*d.* *a* 5*s.*

On Canton at par.

Freights.—To England £3 10*s.* for Tea, and £4 for Silk, per 50 cubic feet *(declining)*

To America, Drs. 18.

Sycee.—Drs. 147.60 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars 206 *a* 206½ Drs.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 21st DECEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.

Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.
Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Sept.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Oct.	Sydney,	3rd Oct.
Bombay,	19th Oct.	Amoy,	30th Nov.
Madras,	14th Oct.	Hongkong,	28th Nov.
Singapore,	4th Nov.	Ningpo,	14th Dec.
Penang,	1st Nov.	New York,	13th Sept.
Batavia,	25th Oct.	San Francisco,	3d Nov.
Manila,	1st Nov.	Sdwich. Islands,	30th Oct.

In our last issue we noticed some points connected with the general question of representing Chinese industry at the great Exhibition of 1851, and then intimated an intention of examining more particularly our local facilities for aiding so important an enterprize. In this task we have further occasion for regret that nothing but the record of these can now be perpetuated: the opportunity of giving them a practical illustration has passed away, and, in the like form at least, may never again return.

It is now a considerable time since (at the instance primarily of the Canton Committee) a public meeting was summoned in Shanghae to commence a local contribution to the Exhibition. The summons was responded to by the British, French and American Consuls, and one or two other residents, barely half-a-dozen in all. Under the circumstances no meeting was constituted, and as the community seemed disinclined to secure a more favourable result, no further steps were taken; the project was suffered to expire, a tacit acquiescence on all hands confirming the understanding that Shanghae, and through it the Northern Provinces of China, should not be represented in a collection destined to embrace the produce of the whole globe. This determination reflects not a little on our community for reasons which we have already in part indicated. There is a superabundance of public spirit amongst us when local interests are in question; and the contrast should not be so marked when great national projects call for a helping hand. Elsewhere even in China they have done better, the difference being that the men of the South have tried and failed, while the men of the North have failed, but did not try. Nor can any other reason than indifference to the completeness and success of the Exhibition be fairly urged for the backwardness of the Shanghae community, though in express terms this is a reason which most would be loath to admit. We have previously examined the general objections made with a view of shewing their groundlessness, and we will now endeavour to prove that there can be no excuse in the lack of suitable material around us for the purposes of competition. It may certainly be admitted that a more varied and valuable collection is procurable from Canton, where many beautiful manufactures have long had their seat, and which as a provincial capital attracts the influx of innumerable objects of luxury and ornament. Here, however, we have greater liberty of motion, better acquaintance with the natives and their habits, and more favourable opportunities of examining their industrial processes. The intimate commercial relations of this place with Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo and other large cities would facilitate the selection through native means of their best products: the port abounds with men from the northern provinces engaged in business, whose services and local knowledge could be made available, and we have no doubt that through the co-operation of the Roman Catholic missionaries a most important machinery could have been set in motion for securing valuable contributions from large districts of the interior. All this, however, requires and presupposes a guiding and energetic management to render such resources available; and this the mercantile body, and indeed every section of the community, should have combined to supply.

The Commissioners of the Exhibition while reserving to themselves ample powers of special selection or rejection, have, we believe, but the one general test of *excellence* for all the articles submitted to them. This excellence is infinitely various in its nature: it may consist in the quantity or quality, the expense or the cheapness of a production, in the rarity, value or beauty of a specimen, in the ingenuity of an invention, in its simplicity in its adaptability to general or useful purposes. It may consist in the discovery of what is new, or in the application of what is old to new purposes; it may have its source in mechanical precision, in inventive originality, in correct and refined taste or in vigorous and imaginative genius. Above all, it is not required that excellence should be positive; it may be relative, and in this sense of no less avail. An article may have little pre-eminent value *per se*, but as the best specimen of a local or national product, it possesses a well defined interest and importance. In brief, the test of admission is most simple: contributors are not to send the ordinary specimens of industrial handiwork, but the best specimens that are within their reach, undeterred by the belief that more favoured localities will eclipse them. With so great a latitude, it would be hard indeed if the North of China were unable to forward anything worthy of a place within the compass of the Exhibition. To aid in placing a definite appreciation upon its capabilities, we enumerate below some of the more suitable Chinese products from neighbouring districts, arranged according to the Commissioners' classification.

Section I.—*Raw Materials.*

The great staple exports of China and more particularly of its northern provinces are Tea and Silk, and Shanghae might with ease contribute a very varied selection of the former and a complete assortment of the latter. Both, though properly speaking manufactured articles, would we presume be classed under this section. A little care exercised in drawing up a memorandum to accompany the specimens detailing the place of growth, the value and other particulars would render them interesting to the ordinary sightseer; and the collection of Raw and Thrown Silks would be especially valuable when placed in juxtaposition with similar contributions from other Asiatic countries and the Continent of Europe. "The trade" may know their respective merits by heart and require no such additional illustration; but the greater part of the educated public have probably seldom if ever seen the material of a national manufacture which is of great and growing consequence, and never had an opportunity of comparing its varieties from different parts of the world.

Cotton, Sheep and Lamb's Wool are articles not likely to be exported to England, but as Chinese products of some importance they should have their appropriate place. Dressed Lamb's Skins, such as are used for lining the winter garments of the wealthier classes form a very beautiful material. With some pains a collection of native furs might be made including some handsome specimens, and the localities of these, if discoverable, would be of value to the naturalist.

The Hemp or grass, of which the fabric known as grasscloth is manufactured, can readily be procured of different qualities, and from time to time has formed an article of export to a small extent. The native coir too which enters so extensively into some Chinese manufactures would prove of interest. Drugs pigments and dyes might be procured in great variety, though they would hardly be worth sending; but an appropriate contribution from the vegetable kingdom would be a collection of Chinese woods, the specimens polished where possible; and probably an enquiry after these would procure better and more numerous varieties for cabinet purposes than we are yet conversant with.

Minerals would afford a less interesting selection. Such stones and marbles as the adjoining districts afford have been little examined, and the immediate neighbourhood is destitute of them. Pebbles for optical purposes, jadestone, soapstone, cornelians, amber, metallic ores and metals are all Chinese products, and might be procured here, though not local in the strict sense of the term.

Section II.—*Machinery.*

This Section must remain nearly a blank as far as China is concerned, since the greater number of Chinese machines are rather suited to rank among the curiosities of a museum than among the useful and ingenious inventions of an Industrial Exhibition. In the most interesting of their manufacturing processes the attention of a foreigner is much more forcibly arrested by their manual dexterity than by their mechanical appliances, and the marvel is how such comparatively perfect results can be attained by such imperfect means. The irrigating machine being cheap, simple and very effectual is the only one that suggests itself as suited for the purposes of the Exhibition. Perhaps some of the Silk looms may present some noticeable feature which would entitle them to a place.

Section III.—*Manufactures.*

The principal interest of a contribution from Shanghae would centre in this Section, and the variety which it would comprize is very extensive. For instance, the common Bamboo is in all parts of China what the Cocoa-nut tree is among the Islands of the Indian Ocean—an indispensable necessary in half the processes of industry carried on by the natives; and a well arranged collection of specimens from the almost infinitely varied uses to which this cheap and important material is applied would possess features of no common interest. The Cotton manufactures of China used to enjoy a high reputation in Europe and some descriptions are still exported to England and the Continent. Cotton Yarn, the coarse domestic Cloth, Nankeens, and other plain goods should be represented, together with the dyed and printed Cottons which are prepared here on a considerable scale, and which especially would serve to exhibit the superiority of European fabrics. Manufactured Grass-cloth is a very beautiful article, especially the finer qualities; but a proper assortment of these goods could only come from Canton. Materials and cost considered, they might vie successfully with many manufactures of linen. Woollen and mohair manufactures are almost limited to carpeting and rugs, which would not be contemptible, although they could not pretend to a rivalry with the productions of Central Asia and Europe. We have little doubt, however, that with some trouble handsome specimens of native carpets might be procured. Nor should felt and felted manufactures be altogether omitted.

Probably the most attractive specimens afforded by this district would be among the manufactures of Silk. Chinese Silks are used in England and elsewhere in Europe, and to a greater extent over the Continent of America both North and South. From plain lutestrings and Satins up to the most richly figured goods that native looms can produce a large and interesting assortment might be made. Many of their fabrics are unknown in the Western markets, particularly various thin and light goods for summer use, several of them very suitable and beautiful. Silks and Satins in every variety of colour and pattern, crapes, handkerchiefs, shawls, ribands, fringes, thread would afford an endless selection. Paintings on white Silk, in flower and other designs, such as are employed for fans, lanterns and similar ornamental purposes merit attention from the excellence of their designs and finish of their execution; and our readers are familiar with the Soochow embroidery in coloured Silks, rich and intricate examples of which might readily be obtained. Silk is applied also to less showy though fully as useful ends in contributing to the manufacture of caps, shoes and girdles, bookbinding, furniture and hangings: its use, in fact, is so universal in China that a valuable collection might be sent to the Exhibition from the produce of the Silkworm alone.

There are many minor articles comprehended under this Section, such as manufactures in wood and metal. The Ningpo furniture is well known, frequently handsome in design and curiously inlaid with coloured woods, bone and ivory; likely, we should think, to be admired in England. Perforated and carved picture frames from the same quarter are very generally esteemed, their relative cheapness when compared with surface carving forming an element of some consideration in their value for competition. The same description of work is applicable to any ornamental purpose, and is frequently so applied: the designs are not always so commendable. Fans are manufactured in the North in great variety, from the plain paper fan with its limber frame and bare quota of Chinese maxims on the face to the most gaily painted and richly decorated specimens. The Chinese are but poor workmen in metals; but the selection of one or two of the best swords and native weapons or craftsmen's tools that could be procured would show what proficiency they have made in preparing and tempering steel. The art, too, of inlaying metals on each other, chiefly to be found in old specimens of ornamental work, is curious and executed with some nicety. For lacquered ware Canton is a better place to collect fine specimens, but the manufacture both in black and brown lacquer might be represented here, with all its appropriate enrichments in painting and gilding. The red lacquer of Soochow is less known in Europe, but even more likely to be admired there, though its nature prevents its application to so many purposes as the commoner material. From Chapoo and Ningpo genuine specimens of Japanese lacquered ware might be had, to go forward in the Chinese contribution, failing a direct mission from the "central authority" in Japan; and by their side might be placed specimens of the clever Soochow imitations of the foreign article.

Last, not least, in this enumeration come the products of Chinese pottery, extensively manufactured in this and the adjoining provinces. Many of the more common articles in brown earthenware are admirable in their way, often singular and sometimes elegant in their proportions, and well fitted for their respective uses. The unglazed flower pots, for instance, with their simple but handsome shape and the appropriate device of white figures in relief on the dark ground (however rude in execution and designedly so,) is so manifest an improvement on the vulgar cans of red tile to be met with in any English garden that they only require to be seen to command an immediate preference. Ornamental earthenware jars of the less expensive kinds have long formed an article of export hence, and the painting and general finish of the more costly specimens is exceedingly good. Figures, cups, dishes, tazzas and many other articles both in biscuit and glazed ware exist in every variety of form and show much superior execution. Porcelain properly so called would be regarded with high interest. The beauty of the Chinese manufacture was in a great measure the stimulating cause which since the commencement of this century has produced so wonderful an improvement in its European rivals, till the taught have excelled the teachers. Every pains should be bestowed on the selection of the very finest specimens of native porcelain, and even though second in the competition the quality of the material and the elaborate richness of its adornments would secure for them a very high place. In this article, too, the processes of manufacture might be displayed with more ease and in a more intelligible way than in the case of almost any other, so that the finished specimens should be accompanied by the unfinished in every stage of progress from the raw clay to the biscuit model, and so on through the firing, painting, glazing to the finished work, with the materials and tools used in the ornamental accessories and the method of fixing the gilding. We venture to say that the products of Chinese pottery, if well selected and arranged, would fill not the least attractive corner in the Exhibition.

Section IV.—*Sculpture, Models and the Plastic Art.*

The most effective way of illustrating China and Chinese habits would be by the preparation of models, were the object to contribute to the shelves of a museum. But models for the purposes of the Exhibition, such as really explain some noteworthy feature in the economics of Chinese industry must of necessity be few, and these not important. Everything connected with native shipbuilding, for instance, however curious in itself, must be excluded from its want of competitive value, being at least two centuries behind the age. Some models of native engineering, however, might merit a place, such as fortifications, canal sluices for transferring vessels to a higher or lower level, the great stone embankments of the Yang-tze-kiang, and the circular arched bridges which occur in this neighbourhood, with their singular construction by transverse fastenings of curved granite slabs set on end. Models of Chinese houses in frame, such as formed a considerable article of export at the commencement of the California mania, likewise deserve attention. The art of modelling in clay is practised by native artists, and many of our readers must have admired the dexterous ability with which portrait busts are modelled under no guide or measure but the eye, and with no aid but the simplest tools. Ingenuity of this nature might have been turned to many purposes in illustration of Chinese art, and served to enrich the Exhibition with specimens strictly conformable to its objects.

Sculpture, properly so called, which essentially depends on excellence of design, and derives all its effect from a pure and flowing outline, does not exist among the Chinese. The images of their Gods, and the grotesque lions which flank the entrance of every temple are no exaggerated specimens of their skill in any flights of high art. Carving is a better term to apply to the best artistic efforts of China, and here the precision and delicacy of practised workmen are worthy of all admiration. The most common and perhaps the most effective of their works consists in the disposition of many small figures over a wide surface, and though the composition as a design is beneath notice, its execution is often most finished and beautiful. The material for Chinese carvings is very various: specimens well worth selecting might be procured in bamboo, hardwood, buffalo's horn, soapstone, jade, pebble and other hard stones, copper and bronze, shells, roots of trees, fruit stones, in short almost anything, for the patience of the operator seems to adapt the most intractable materials. In ivory the North must yield the palm to Canton, where a superb collection of such carvings might be formed. Most of the articles thus shaped into elegance from their shapeless origin merely minister to luxury or ornament; but although practically useless, they come fully within the cogizance of the Exhibition, where one prominent characteristic will be the endless and varied succession of forms in which industrial skill subserves merely the gratification of an educated eye and through it of a discriminating taste.

We offer these remarks as our contribution to a right understanding of what Shanghae might have been and what it is not in this great Congress of human industry. As on the one hand, we do not advance that it would have been necessary or advisable to exhibit specimens of everything we have above detailed, so on the other, do we still less pretend that this specification is anything like complete. Committed to the energies of experienced and enterprizing residents, the enquiry, we are satisfied, would have elicited much with which foreigners are imperfectly acquainted or which is entirely new to them; very much, certainly, that we have been unable to enumerate. But when a hurried examination of the subject can even so far discover much that is eminently worthy of being displayed to an intelligent curiosity, and which would undoubtedly have served to give a completeness to the Exhibition in many departments of industry, it is fruitless to attempt convincing any impartial enquirer that in failing to make a single effort in aid of a cause so interesting and important, our community has done its duty.

We are happy to learn that the *John Bright*, is safely arrived in Port, without sustaining any injury, and that she has already discharged part of her cargo.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 114, Oct. 14th and 15th, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

The first is in reply to two memorials from the Governor and the Commander-in-chief of *Kwangsi*, reporting some signal successes against one division of the rebels, but the unfortunate capture of the District city of *Tseukrang* by another division of the insurgents. His Majesty decrees deprivation of rank to the civil and military authorities of the captured city, and directs the memorialists to retain in active service on the spot, other officers who had been previously degraded for a similar office, that they may endeavor if possible to redeem their characters.

The second Decree is as follows. "Troops "have been moved from various quarters and "centred upon *Kwangsi* to unite in the extermination of the insurgent rebels there; and we have "already directed *Sze Kwangtsi* to furnish without delay a subsidy of 100,000 taels out of the "treasury of *Kwangtung* and thus afford to her "sister Province the means of meeting the excessive expenditure consequent upon this rebellion. "Let *Lo Pingchang* also provide *Kwangsi* immediately with one-half of the 200,000 taels "lately furnished to *Hoonan* Province by *Kwangtung*, and let the Board of Revenue aid her once "more by a further advance of one or two hundred "thousand taels, so that she may be equal to "every exigency."

The third Rescript replies to a representation from the Superintendent of the Granaries, entreating that some relief might be afforded to the carters of the grain from *Tungchow* to the capital who are in a very distressed state. The wages of these men have, it would seem, always been paid in pulse, on which they are permitted to realise in the market as much money as they can obtain, on condition that they refund a certain portion thereof to Government. In years of scarcity of course they have benefitted by the system, but in times of plenty, when the grain can scarcely fetch a price equal to the amount which they have to repay to their taskmasters, their condition is pitiable enough. This year the market price of the pulse has been very low, and the labour of the carters has been peculiarly onerous. Under the circumstances, His Majesty consents to their delaying their payment of the 14,500 taels with which the body of carters stipulated to furnish the exchequer annually, as also of some 3,000 taels which they are indebted to the Treasury, on the condition that both these sums shall be deducted out of their wages in yearly instalments during the ensuing 8 years.

The fourth Decree authorises *Keshen*, Viceroy of *Shense* and *Kansuh*, to advance to *Orounti* the sum of 67,910 taels, being the estimate for the military expenses of that department for the 2nd year of *Hianfung*, (1852.)

The next Decree commands the degradation of a certain officer two steps, and directs that another be mulcted of one year's salary. Their offences are not mentioned.

The sixth Decree calls for a report from the Board of Revenue upon the proposal of a censor that the Government should take immediate steps towards filling all empty district granaries with purchased grain, and putting a stop to numberless existing abuses in that department.

The next nominates two officers to superintend some repairs which are being carried on in the Imperial Gardens.

The eighth Decree directs the punishment of two officers for some offence not noticed, and the following one nominates a magistrate to a vacancy in *Hoonan*.

In the last His Majesty declines the offer of the salt commissioner of *Chehle*, to attend upon his person in some excursion.

Memorials.

The first memorial is addressed to the Emperor by the Prefect of *Shunteenfoo* who recommends to His Majesty's favorable consideration the request of the Intendant of circuit of *Pa chow* and *Changping chow* to be allowed to retire from his post on account of ill health, that a more able officer may be nominated to take charge of his office which is increased in importance and responsibility, as the Emperor is about to pass through his jurisdiction en-route to the Imperial Tombs.

In the second memorial *Sze Kwangtsin*, Viceroy of the *Kwang* Provinces, begs His Majesty to restore his rank and button to a certain magistrate, who has atoned for previous error by subsequent attention to duty.

The last memorial is from the Governor of *Shantung*, making a requisition for two Colonels

to appoint to vacant posts. The reply to this memorial appeared in a former number of the Reporter.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—I am glad to see by Dr. Macgowan's statement in the *Herald* of 30th November; in which he points out an error in VIATOR's description of the Foreign Burial Ground at Chusan, that the Chinese do not now desecrate the graves there.

In justice to myself, however, allow me to state that *I saw* paupers' bodies being buried, and also the tubs containing, as is generally supposed, pirates' heads, *in the above cemetery;* others who were with me, can bear me out in this assertion.

I may also mention, that never having seen Dr. Macgowan's Report to the Medical Missionary Society for 1848, I was not aware when I wrote the remarks on the grave yard in my account of an excursion to Chusan, that I was guilty of the rudeness of contradicting him so unequivocally.

Doubtless Dr. Macgowan is better able to report on the general state of the Burial Ground than one who was a mere casual visitor, and who could only report the circumstances that occurred during the short time he was there.—I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

VIATOR.

Shanghae, 2nd December, 1850.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—While duly appreciating your kindness in desiring to claim for my friend and myself the distinction of having been the first foreigners who have visited and *described* the city of Suchau; will you allow me, at the same time, to differ from you in opinion on this point, and to say that I regard the observations of "CRITICUS" as perfectly correct. We never for a moment imagined that we were the first who had entered the city and given the result of our visit to the public. We were aware that this had been done before us, both by Mr. Robert Fortune, and Mr. Isidore Hedde: though for myself, up to the time of sending you the sketch recently published in your paper, I had never seen the accounts given by either of these travellers. The difference between yourself and your correspondent "CRITICUS," seems to rest chiefly upon what constitutes a description. He, on the one hand, maintaining, and justly too, I think, that Suchau had been visited and described before; while you, on the other, consider the accounts so meagre and unsatisfactory that they are not entitled to the term descriptions. With all due deference, therefore, to your judgment, will you permit me to beg you to yield the point until some future day, when we hope Suchau will have become so thoroughly familiar to foreigners, that all which has hitherto been said about it, will either be entirely forgotten or only remembered as the most barren notice.

C. T.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—In calling attention to the brief notices, which have been given to the public, by ROBERT FORTUNE and ISIDORE HEDDE of their visits to Suchau, it was as far as possible from my design to detract, in the smallest degree, from the merits of your respected correspondent C. T. and his companion. Not the remotest idea had I that my short note would have been the occasion of drawing unfavorable comparisons between the descriptions of Suchau by C. T. and the former visitors.

With all my heart I should rejoice if C. T. and his companion could have gone to that "Paradise," without "disguising themselves," and have inspected and described the whole city and all its institutions. What I chiefly designed, in sending my note, was to set you right (for I thought you had inadvertently fallen into a trifling error) when you stated it as your belief that C. T.s account was the *first* that had been given to the public. Moreover, I hoped you would have improved the occasion to throw together, for the benefit of your readers, all the information you could collect respecting that city, and would have done this in such a manner as to have provoked some of your able correspondents to supply the defects of your description (thus made up) by drawing from *native* sources. I wanted to see a full and accurate picture of Suchau in the *North-China Herald.*

Of Mr. Hedde's visit, which was made subsequently to that of Mr. Fortune, I will only remark that the two accounts, to which you refer, one in the *Chinese Repository* and the other in the *North-China Herald,* were evidently written by different persons, and that the statement—that the enormous population of Suchau had no other occupations than those connected with the manufacture of silk—can hardly in fairness be attributed to Mr. Hedde. You will agree with me, in this, I think, if you will refer again to your No. 8.

With every possible kindness and respect to you, Mr. Editor, allow me say that, in my opinion, you have not dealt fairly with Mr. Fortune's account. If he did not visit "any but the outskirts and canals of the city," he must, it seems to me, have had miserable optics or a very naughty heart. The reader of his book clearly is given to understand that its author visited and saw, or believed that he saw, the interior of Suchau.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will glance at the principal details of his visit, as he has given them to us in his "Wanderings."

It was a delightful summer's evening, he says,—the 23rd of June 1844—when he approached that far famed city and anchored under its walls. Early next morning his servant was dispatched to find out the nursery gardens *in the city.* Having done this and returned, Mr. Fortune, with his servant proceeded *into the* city, in order that he might himself select the plants he wanted.

Leaving his boat and passing over one of the bridges, he went directly to secure the object that led him to Suchau.

As this was the first view he had of the interior of the city, it was very natural that he should pause, as he does, to describe its "general features." Suchau was evidently the seat of luxury and wealth. It had none of those signs of dilapidation which one sees in such towns as Ningpo. The moat, as wide as the river Thames at Richmond; the invalided junks; the walls and ramparts; the gates and arches; the canal and its ramifications; the lakes, and so forth, are enumerated by him, not as mere "seemings," but as things seen.

The form of the city he describes as a parallelogram, the north and the south being the longest sides. He passed all the way along the side of the east wall, which, he says, is not more than a mile in length. He has erred, probably, in this estimate of length; but in this very error, there is evidence, if I rightly judge, of his having *seen* what he undertakes to describe. Had he borrowed his information from books,—either from those of the Jesuits or the Chinese—he would have stated the matter differently.

He next notices the part of the city near the east gate, by which he entered; "the streets are narrow and dirty; and the *population seems* of the lowest order; but towards the west, the buildings and streets are much finer, the shops are larger, and every thing denotes this to be the rich and aristocratic part of the town; the *city gates seem* to be well guarded with Chinese soldiers, and all the streets and lanes inside are intersected at intervals with gates, which are closed at nine or ten o'clock at night."

Now does all this look like fancy work, indicative of his having visited only the outskirts and canals of the city? Things that *are,* he described as things that are; and those which *seemed* thus and thus to him,—things of which he could not easily ascertain the reality,—he described as they seemed.

He ascertained that the number of nursery gardens, *in the city,* had been exaggerated; yet there *were several* of considerable extent, *out of which he procured new and valuable plants.* And, again, he says, "the Suchau nurseries abounded in dwarf trees, many of which were very curious and old." p. 263.

Now, Sir, in this plain detail there is "intrinsic evidence," I think,—aside from his thrice writing it—that Mr. Fortune *entered* the city of Suchau. Surely, Mr. Editor, you do not mean to intimate that he did *not enter* the city; but had that "reservation,"—his thrice writing it,—been made, could any one doubt of his having been within the gates? He remained, he tells us, several days *in the city* and its neighborhood; and now I leave it with you and your readers to judge whether there is less of intrinsic evidence, in Mr. Fortune's accounts of his having entered Suchau, than in C. T.s of his having entered the city. I will not be judge in this matter. Both, I believe, entered the city; and to both, I am, for one, much obliged for the notices they have given us of what they saw. I only regret that they have told us no more. I hope, my dear sir, that you and your correspondents will soon give us full and accurate descriptions of Suchau, Hangchau, and scores of other great cities and towns scattered over the plains of Kiangnan.—Yours very respectfully,

CRITICUS.

Dec. 11th, 1850.

Histoire de la conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. VOJEU DE BINNEM, *à Lyon,* B. & P.D.M., MDCCLIV.

WE now resume the translation of the above work, of which we omitted to give the original title in our two former numbers. (Nos. 17 and 18.)

(Continued from No. 18.)

History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars, by M. VOJEU DE BINNEM, *Lyons,* 1754.

Every thing there (*Leao-yang*) was in a remarkable ferment.

Yuenyntay forgot nothing that might quiet the minds of the multitude; but he was in bad repute with the warriors, and it is well known how greatly this deficiency of reputation is injurious to the army; how far, in every country, it contributes to cast discredit upon, and even to render authority contemptible. Here disorder went so far that a score of discontented officers, together with about two hundred soldiers whom they had gained over, formed the design to betray the city to the Manchus. The rumour of this plot having transpired amongst the townsfolk, threw them into despair; and many slew themselves, after having destroyed all their families. What reduced these unhappy inhabitants to such cruel extremity, was the idea they had formed of the ferocity of the Tartars; and it must be acknowledged that from the fatal moment of their opening the gates of the city (for the treason of the discontented officers resulted in this,) the Manchus as sanguinary conquerors carried their cruelties to the greatest excess.

The Viceroy seeing the enemy in the place, without the ability to drive him out, withdrew to a tower in which he killed himself with his own hands. The whole garrison except the traitors was put to the sword, and the greater part of the inhabitants shared the same fate. Those who escaped the sword of the Tartars took the precaution to cut off their tails and shave their heads after the Manchu fashion, and this alone saved them.

Note.—The Manchus and most other Tartar tribes shave their heads, keeping only one small tress of hair which hangs over their shoulders. It in some degree resembles the manner in which the ancient Gauls are represented. Are we then originally in some way allied to the Tartars? *(author.)*

Such melancholy news carried to Pekin caused much alarm. The Emperor immediately convoked an extraordinary assembly of the Princes and Ministers to deliberate on what was to be done in such grievous circumstances, when it was to be feared that the enemy would penetrate farther into the country. The result of this great council was, "That "the Viceroy Yuenyntay had done wrong "to permit himself to be shut up in "Leaotong; that his predecessor Hyon-"tinpié understood the war of that coun-"try better than any other, and that he "must be sent back without loss of time, "with such troops as he required."

In consequence of this advice submitted to the Emperor, he (Hyontinpié) made great levies of troops at Pekin and in Petcheli; but the troubles which arose this year in different provinces of China, did not allow the Emperor to act effectively against the Tartars. They had on their side a fine game of it; but they did not abuse their privilege; finding themselves once more left in repose, they themselves remained quiet, and kept pretty well within the limits of their conquests; that is to say, within the eastern part of Leaotong. A kind of intercourse gradually sprung up between the two nations, which must naturally become useful to them.

It was during this calm, that Prince Taytsou died, in 1626. He was the first King in his country, and truly worthy was he of the throne to which his Manchus had raised him. Before his time, they were serfs, their country a desert, and they lived without laws, or discipline. Taytsou broke their fetters, by withdrawing them from a state of barbarism; and founded amongst them a power, which in less than twenty years swallowed up China. The son who succeeded to him, was named Taytsong, a prince as wise and valiant as his father, and of a more active disposition, having his mind cultivated by study, and his reputation well established both with the Tartars and the Chinese also.

The latter, as it is reported, did not think of disturbing the Manchus; but, as there was no treaty between the two nations, war might be rekindled at any moment. To ward it off still more effectually, the Mandarin who then commanded in the part of Leaotong under the jurisdiction of the Empire, deemed it expedient to take some steps to conciliate the minds of the Manchus. Under pretence of a compliment of condolence which was due from him as a good neighbour of Prince Taytsong, upon the recent death of his father, he sent him a very solemn embassy formed of seven Mandarins, the principal envoy, was named Lylama, he was instructed to form an intimate acquaintance with the disposition and mind of the new King, the disposition of the great men in connexion with him and the resources of his government.

This mark of respect on the part of the Viceroy, was very agreeable to the Manchu prince, and he delayed not to reply to it by a deputation of three of his Officers, who were directed to make similar observations amongst the Chinese to whose with which Lylama had been charged. The letter which he gave them is one of the most singular of its kind, by the mixture observable in it of a certain *Tartar* haughtiness, with the frankness and good sense which always distinguished the brave Taytsong. He there takes without disguise the title of Emperor; and in no wise to derogate from the right which he believed himself to have acquired over that part of Leaotong in the actual possession of the Manchus, he gives the Mandarin simply the title of Viceroy of Chinyang,* which was the city where he resided. This letter begins thus:—

"The Emperor of the Manchus to "Yuentsonhoan, Viceroy of Chinyang."

"If your kingdom and Ours have been "at war, it is only to be attributed to the "insupportable pride of the Mandarins "who governed the province of Leaotong. "They looked upon their master as raised "to the highest heavens, and they looked "upon themselves as celestial beings. "Not only, did they not consider other "Princes as of any importance, whom "Heaven has placed over the govern-"ment of Nations, but they have even "insulted them. Who can put up with "such insolence? Heaven regards neither "the greatness nor smallness of States; "that, which affects Heaven is the truth "or the falsehood which they employ in "regard to each other. This is that, "which has induced Heaven to protect us "in the subjects of complaint that we have "had against you."

Taytsong then enters upon a long account of various grievances of his own Nation; the greater part of which to be well understood, presuppose a knowledge of things, which is deficient. The letter is subsequently terminated in the following manner:—

"If you desire that we should live "well together, *we* require that you ac-"knowledge the wrong that you have "done us by ill-treatment, and by way "of reparation that you should give us "one hundred thousand taels of Gold, "and a million pieces of Silk. Moreover, "in order to maintain the peace which "the two nations equally wish for, as I "suppose, We engage to offer every year "to your Master ten oriental Pearls, a "thousand sable skins, and a thousand "pounds of Ginseng.‡ It being well "understood that your King on his side "will engage to give us every year ten "thousand taels of Gold, one hundred "thousand taels of Silver, a hundred "thousand pieces of Silk, and three hun-"dred thousand pieces of blue Cloth. "We will write this agreement, We will "swear to it in the sight of Heaven and "Earth, and We will seal it with Our "seal. Upon these conditions, My people "and yours may live in peace. You "Yuentsonhoan, Viceroy of Chinyang, "make it known to your Master, in order "that upon receiving his answer, I may "take my final resolve thereupon."

It would be difficult to express the embarrassment of the Viceroy, upon reading this letter. Were he to forward it to the Emperor it would seal his ruin: That Monarch and his two immediate predecessors, having attributed the revolt of the Manchus to the ambition of their Chiefs alone, not possessing any knowledge of the several grievances of which they complained; but also by suppressing this document, the Chinese Commander would have to undergo all the results of the resentment of Taytsong. The resolution he took, was to make the following reply to the Manchu Prince; and to send to him another confidential Mandarin, still more skilful than Lylama:—

"Yuentsonhoan, Viceroy of Leaotong, "to the Emperor of the Manchus."

"I have been filled with Joy, in seeing "by the letter, that you have written me, "how much you are disposed to live "peaceably with us. This is a proof of "your goodness of heart, and the value "you entertain of the lives of mankind. "Heaven who looks down from the height "of his throne, will not fail to reward you "for it, and cause your people to flourish "more than the other Tartars, their "neighbours. As regards the subject "of grievances, which have so much "exasperated you against the Chinese, "permit me, Emperor of the Manchus, "to doubt, if, they be in reality so great "as your letter states. The Emperor my "master has been ignorant of them until "now, and I wish with all my heart that "you will also yourself forget them. In "making so much of these pretended "grievances, you say nothing of so many "years of war, which has caused so many "streams of blood to flow, and which "has desolated a vast extent of country, "so populous prior to your revolt. The "subjects of complaint, that you thought "you had, can they be compared to so "lamentable a state of desolation? Your "nation had only lost ten §*Le* of territory, "and out of all the inhabitants of the "province of *Leaotong,* between your "frontier and the city of Chinyang, there "remains but one old woman. Believe "me Emperor of the Manchus, If, you "really desire peace, quit the Towns "which you have taken from us, send us "back the Mandarins with the Chinese "men and women whom you still retain: "this would indeed effectually prove the "sincerity of your words."

(To be continued.)

* Chinyang which now *(in our author's time)* still exists in a state of splendour, is situated in the middle of the province of Leaotong, near the 41 deg. 56 m. of N. latitude and 142 deg. of longitude East from Paris—this City is now looked upon as the Capital of Eastern Tartary: and is also called Moukden.

† Tael is the name which the Portuguese give to the Chinese ounce or *leang.* The Tael, Leang, or ounce of Silver is worth about a hundred sous of our money, and with 40 taels of Gold in proportion, Gold and Silver are, not Chinese monies: Silver or Gold is weighed at each payment. It is the only way, say they, to prevent fraud by payment of bad coin.

‡ Ginseng is a very high priced plant, that grows around Ningnuta. The principal virtue lies in the root, besides which the leaves possess much. It is supposed that the Ginseng of Tartary is the same kind of plant as the *Guarahiopa* of Canada. See the Dictionaire de Medicine, at the word *Ginseng.*

§ The *Le* is a travelling measure of China equivalent to a tenth of a French league of 2850 toises, (or about 3½ to an English mile.)—Ed. *N.-C. H.*

Quicksilver Mines of California.

AFTER a pleasant ride from San Jose, in a baroucho just arrived from its journey "over the plains," and having made a detour to see "the prettiest girl in California," we reached the beautiful valley embosomed in the mountains in which are the quicksilver works. The superintendant of these works treated us with much politeness, and gave us permits to enter the mines. Unable to procure mules, we commenced the toilsome ascent, and after a walk of a mile and a half, reached the mines. The view from this height was very fine, and afforded a pleasing variety to our accustomed landscapes at San Francisco. Under the guidance of the superintendant of the mines, and with torches in our hands, we commenced our subterranean explorations. The veins of ore run in various directions, and what with climbing down logs with notches in them, and groping through the long passage, we were not sorry when we reached the lower depth, six hundred varas from the entrance. The cinnabar is got out by blasting with gunpowder, and is then carried up out of the mines on the backs of Mexicans, whence it is borne down the mountain by mules. About two hundred men are kept in constant employment here, and about 8,000 pounds of ore are weekly taken from the mines. The average of the yield of quicksilver is 40 per cent. of the ore, and the metal is worth 1.30 dollars per pound, deliverable at the works. A large portion of it is carried to Mexico, where it is extensively used. There are other quicksilver mines in this section of the State; those of Guadalupe are a few miles from the Almaden works, and are also in successful operation.

(From the New-York Daily Tribune, Sept. 2.)

THE SERENADE.—After 11 o'clock the crowd began to gather again, as it was known that the Musical Fund Society of this City intended giving Mdlle. Lind a serenade at midnight. At the appointed time the serenading band, numbering 200 instruments, made its appearance, and taking its station in Reade-st. played several national airs under the windows of Mdlle. Lind's apartments. The crowd by this time occupied all the space in front of the Irving House, extending some distance up and down Broadway—many thousands in all. The marble courses topping the first story of Stewart's new buildings were loaded with spectators, and all the windows of the Irving and the adjoining buildings were alive with heads. Immediately under Mdlle. Lind's parlor, fronting on Broadway, a company of firemen in their red shirts stationed themselves with their tall lanterns, making a very picturesque part of the scene. The view of the crowd from the windows of Irving house, was very grand and striking. The musicians now came into Broadway, where they played a number of airs among which "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were predominant. Mdlle. Lind's appearance at the window was the signal for a storm of shouts and cheers prolonged almost without end. During the performance of Yankee Doodle, she kept time to the music with much spirit, and at the close requested its repetition. She listened, again with evident delight, clapping her hands when the band had finished.

She waived her handkerchief to the company and withdrew; but cheer on cheer followed and she was obliged to appear again and again, till the reluctant throng was finally obliged to disperse. Among those present in the street, were numbers of ladies. At the close of the Serenade the musicians were invited into the Irving House, where a handsome collation was in waiting for them.

So ended the first chapter of the marvellous history of JENNY LIND IN AMERICA.

(From the Shipping Gazette and Sydney General Trade List, August 24.)

CLARENCE RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A meeting of subscribers to the above Company, convened by advertisement, was held at the office of Messrs. Thacker & Co., George-street, Sydney, on Saturday last. The chairman's report on the state of the Company's affairs was read and approved of. The minutes of the provisional committee therein alluded to were also read and laid upon the table, together with a list of the subscribers and a balance sheet. The following resolution was then unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting, with much satisfaction, approves of the report now read and tenders its thanks to the provisional committee for the able and judicious manner in which they have discharged the duties with which they were entrusted, and the meeting respectfully requests the committee to continue their services until the arrival of the steamer and formation of the Company."

THE American whaler, *Solomon Saltus,* is out from Fell River twenty-three months, and has been very unsuccessful during the cruise; having taken only 380 barrels sperm and 200 barrels black oils. She put into the Bay of Islands in March last, where the following whalers were recruiting: *Narwhal,* English barque, thirteen months out, with 40 barrels sperm oil, and bound for the coast of Japan. American ship *Swift,* with 280 barrels sperm oil. The *Franklin,* a full ship, and *Francis,* with 800 barrels, were homeward bound, called at Pilstarts Island on the 5th June, where the American ship *Roscoe,* out thirteen months, with 900 barrels sperm oil, was recruiting. On the Middle Grounds in August, she spoke the *Clifford Wane,* out twenty-nine months, with 800 barrels sperm oil. The *Joseph Maxwell,* out twenty-five months, with 800 barrels sperm oil, and the *Flying Fox,* of Hobart Town off the east end of New Zealand, with 40 barrels sperm in April. American ship *Charles W. Morgan,* out thirteen months, with 200 barrels sperm oil, off the Feejee Islands.

The *Marian Watson* had a very tedious passage from San Francisco of 81 days; she touched at Tanna in April, having run short of water. The whaling barque *Prince Regent,* of Hobart Town, out five months, with 300 barrels of sperm oil, was lying at Tanna.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
December 14	Pondicherry	Fr. ship	350	Prudhomme	San Francisco		Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 16	John Dugdale	B. ship	407	Killick	Liverpool	Aug. 6	General	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
" 17	Land O'Cakes	B. ship	561	Grant	Hongkong	Nov. 22	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 17	Sir George Pollock	B. ship	630	Withers	Hongkong	Nov. 21	Sundries	Lindsay & Co.
" 18	Audax	B. schr.	150	Glover	Hongkong		Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 18	Edward L. Frost	A. schr.	141	Rogers	San Francisco		Ballast	Russell & Co.
" 19	S. H. Waterman	A. ship	340	Felsk	Whampoa	Nov. 28	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 19	Confucius	B. ship	406	Scott	Liverpool	July 11	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 19	Viscount Sandon	B. ship	614	Marsh	London	May 21	General	Turner & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
December 18	Ann Lockerby	B. ship	465	Beverley	Liverpool	Tea &c.	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
" 19	Huntingdon	A. barque	400	Cooksey	New York	Tea &c.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
" 19	Sierra Nevada	A. schr.	197	Edwards	San Francisco	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 20	Antelope	A. brig	377	Roundy	Hongkong	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 21	Sphynx	H. M. Str.		Shadwell	Hongkong		

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Audax	Dec. 18	B. schr.	150	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Caldew	Dec. 10	B. barque	303	Snow	Russell & Co.	Sydney	Early
Cathaya	Dec. 11	B. ship	407	Baillie	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Confucius	Dec. 16	B. ship	406	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Edward L. Frost	Dec. 18	A. schr.	141	Rogers	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Elizabeth	Nov. 18	B. ship	711	Rees	Thos. Ripley & Co.	London	Early
John Bright	Dec. 11	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.		
John Dugdale	Dec. 16	B. ship	407	Killick	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	London	Early
John Wood	Dec. 5	B. ship	570	Mundle	Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	Early
Land O'Cakes	Dec. 17	B. ship	561	Grant	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Mary Wilder	Dec. 10	A. brig	213	Cleaveland	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Pondicherry	Dec. 14	Fr. ship	350	Prudhomme	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	Next week
Sir George Pollock	Dec. 17	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
S. H. Waterman	Dec. 19	A. ship	340	Felsk	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Viscount Sandon	Dec. 19	B. ship	614	Marsh	Turner & Co.		
Union	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	"	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	149	Anderson	D. Sassoon; Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 15, Gallego, (Am.) for New York.
16, Alligator, " Hongkong.
19, Mercurius, (Dut.) " Manila.

AT WOOSUNG.

19, Ann Lockerby, " London.
19, Huntingdon, (Am.) " New York.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Captain Baillie of the *Cathaya*, reports the *St. Abbs*, Captain Willis, for London from Shanghae, having passed through "Allass Straits," about a week previous to the 5th October last—all well.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *John Dugdale*, from Liverpool:—
30,550 pieces White Shirtings.
5,040 " Grey do.
1,020 " Grey Twills.
1,000 " Fancy Cottons.
1,800 " Colored do.
812 " Spatnish Stripes.
516 " Woollens.
100 " Camlets.
42 doz. Fents.
650 piculs Lead.
333 bags Coals.
45 pkgs. Stores.
For transhipment—12 bales Long Ells.

Per *Cathaya*, from Liverpool:—
19,690 pieces Grey Shirtings.
11,250 " White do.
2,047 " Woollens.
1,948 " Fancy Cottons.
480 " Palampores.
700 " Velvets.
120 tons Coals.
158 cases Beer.
47 " Stores.

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848		1849		1850
Great Britain,	19,117	..	15,915	..	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	..	2,184	..	1,660
United States,	..	..	35	..	415
Total	21,176	..	18,134	..	15,237

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920	pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812	"
Crapes,	695	"
Sarsnets,	2,534	"
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509	"
Raw Silk,	415 bales=332	pecuis

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals. Tons	Iron Tons
Lively,	London		May 21	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,600	4,388	1,000	598	383	21
Chatham,	Liverpool	354	July 22	622,680	..	67,200	1,233	500	84	306	..
Old England,	Liverpool	502	August 1	..	..	6,600	870	..	..	482	..
Alverton,	London	409	August 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	324	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	108,071	43,391	115	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,957	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	460,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,405	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,662	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,725	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,356
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,625	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel			July Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 "			Aug. "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 "			Sep. "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 "			Oct. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 "			Nov. "	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	3,700	20,300	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	94,810	20,700	119,630	19,000	25,470	279,610	808,280	1,285	115	716	..	19
Alligator,	197	Dec. 12	Hongkong	157,870	..	..	157,850	31,557	..	..	..	..	..	31,557	189,425	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				673,230	13,310	..	686,520	31,557	94,810	20,700	119,630	19,000	25,470	311,167	997,705	1,285	115	716	6,000	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			July Total	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			Aug. "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 "			Sep. "	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 "			Oct. "	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
6 "			Nov. "	2,267,883	46,116	39,833	18,400	2,372,232	49,640	609	48,542	243,952	194,361	35,160	572,264	2,944,696	2,034	..	81	..
				9,275,228	251,044	166,113	22,800	9,715,185	60,640	1,498	92,742	430,990	428,683	83,014	1,097,567	10,812,752	9,468	18,000	115	944
Duke of Portland,	533	Dec. 2	London	396,246	10,600	13,700	..	422,546	..	..	2,300	53,746	22,115	5,129	83,290	505,836	823	..	16	..
Iris,	230	" 3	London	73,400	71,100	22,300	600	167,400	..	..	2,600	47,500	27,600	4,200	81,900	249,300	..	..	..	..
Lord Ashley,	474	" 5	London	258,400	..	3,050	..	261,450	9,050	7,800	8,400	18,650	10,600	2,500	57,000	318,450	235	5,000	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				10,005,274	332,744	205,163	23,400	10,566,581	69,690	9,298	106,042	550,886	488,998	94,843	1,319,757	11,886,338	10,526	23,000	131	944

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Oolong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs.	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	643
Annie Buckham,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	..	59
Reliance,	243	" 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	16	..	..
Panama,	612	" 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	34,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	" 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,233	29,955	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	" 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,275	9,192	52,444	..	18,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Nestorian,	695	" 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	95,747	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	131
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,043	3,028	205,856	159,899	4,900	48,070	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	18
Wodan,	268	" 11	New York	161,150	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,643	..	4,462	34,096	..	7,739	91,360	262,876	..	..	..	..
Total,				2,229,009	28,782	11,660	2,269,451	1,339,841	98,228	483,687	217,411	242,115	164,846	2,546,128	4,815,579	207	21	12.40	851

Cargoes per *Natchez*, *Vancouver*, *Horsburgh*, *Horyua*, *Oneida*, *Gallejo*, and *Huntingdon* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,720	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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